

porters of ground water protection. For instance, the Passaic River Basin Committee has been broadly interested in water issues and has added ground water to its list of priorities. In some cases, however, despite numerous incidents of toxic chemical contamination, the existence of various environmental activists, and a relatively atmosphere receptive to action no effective ground water protection program emerges or is implemented. Often the leadership of a strong personality committed to environmental protection is necessary to catalyze action. This appears to be the case in Wisconsin and New Jersey, where a number of governors have led their states to develop strong environmental protection programs that include innovative ground water protection programs. In other situations, the leadership of scientists knowledgeable in the area has been important.

Maintaining Momentum

Public and media attention to issues tend to go in cycles; what excites today may bore tomorrow, and what is front page news one year may draw no media attention the next. Because of the cyclical nature of issue attention, it is important for success that ground water protection be institutionalized through the passage of laws and the establishment of organizations to carry out programs. The momentum of programs is mostly likely to be sustained when there is a visible organization, such as the state legislature, that performs an oversight function of the program. Strong bureaucratic structures are necessary to implement programs and to argue successfully for adequate funding and personnel.

At the same time, a strong continuing public education effort is important in carrying out an effective ground water protection program. When there is real awareness of ground water problems and the preventive and remedial program that is or can be carried out to deal with them, one can expect strong mandate from the public to carry it out. This is translated into political support for strong regulatory and enforcement activities, and for necessary government funding.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Successful ground water protection programs emerge from circumstances where political support is mobilized for the passage and implementation of effective policies. Ground water degradation has been slow in emerging as a major health and environmental issue because the resource is generally invisible to the public, the ways in which it is linked to land and other resources.